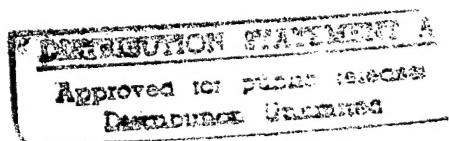


**A SELECTIVE, ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON CURRENT
INDOCHINESE ISSUES**

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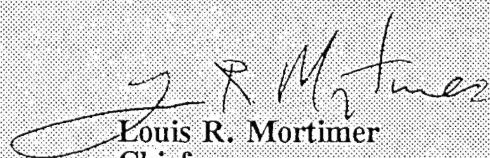
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PREFACE

This bibliography provides selective annotations of open-source material on three current Indochina-related issues:

- * Thailand's political strategy for solving the Cambodian question
- * tactics and organization of Khmer/Laotian resistance groups
- * the war in Cambodia

This bibliography incorporates serials and monographs received in the previous month and is part of a continuing series on the above subjects.

Entries are arranged alphabetically by author or title. Library of Congress call numbers, where appropriate, are included to facilitate the recovery of works cited.

GLOSSARY

ANS	Armee Nationale Sihanoukiste (Sihanoukist National Army)
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
CGDK	Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea
DK	Democratic Kampuchea (Khmer Rouge)
FUNCINPEC	National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia
KCP	Khmer Communist Party
KPNLF	Khmer People's National Liberation Front (Son Sann)
KPRAF	Khmer People's Revolutionary Armed Forces
KR	Khmer Rouge (Pol Pot)
KUFNCD	Khmer United Front for National Construction and Defense (PRK)
<u>Naeo Na</u>	<u>Progressive</u> [lit: moving in new directions]
PAVN	People's Army of Vietnam
PCCS	Provisional Central Committee for Salvation (KPNLF)
PERMICO	Permanent Military Committee for Coordination (KPNLF and ANS)
PRK	People's Republic of Kampuchea
PRPK	People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, aka KPRP (Khmer People's Revolutionary Party)
RTG	Royal Thai Government

Siam Rat

SPK

SRV

Su Anakhot

Thai Nation

News Agency of the PRK

Socialist Republic of Vietnam

Forward [lit: going toward the future]

1. THAILAND'S POLITICAL STRATEGY FOR SOLVING THE CAMBODIAN QUESTION

"Opposition MPs Attack Government for Allowing Sihanouk to 'Invite the Enemy Into the House'." Siam Rat (Bangkok), 19 July 1985, pp. 1, 10, 12, in JPRS-SEA-85-139, 13 September 1985, pp. 72-73.

Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila defends Thai policy, which allows Prince Sihanouk to freely carry on political activities in Thailand, to an audience of opposition MPs who equate the policy to "inviting the enemy into the house." Sitthi explains that the Thai Government has recognized the CGDK as the legitimate government of Cambodia and will continue to support it in any way possible.

"Thai Ambassadors Enjoined to Work as a Team With Other Units." Siam Rat (Bangkok), 23 July 1985, pp. 1, 12, in JPRS-SEA-85-139, 13 September 1985, pp. 84-85.

In speaking before a meeting of Thai ambassadors to Asian and Pacific countries, Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila expresses concern about the Cambodian problem and states that Thailand is doing everything possible to solve it. "This matter requires great knowledge and resourcefulness," he says. "We have to know what the enemy wants and how much support friendly countries will give."

"Top Chat Show." Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), vol. 129, no. 35, 5 September 1985, p. 13. HC411.F18

Reports a nationwide Thai TV broadcast aimed at rallying Thai public opinion in support of the government's hardline policy towards Vietnam. The program, aired on 18 August, features three top officials involved in Thailand's security and foreign policy on the Cambodian conflict--Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, National Security Council Chief Prasong Soonsiri and Army Deputy Chief of Staff Chaovalit Yongchaiyuth.

"U.S. and Thailand in Accord on Delivery of Military Gear." New York Times, 4 October 1985, p. A14.

The United States and Thailand reach an accord on the rapid delivery of supplies of US military equipment to Thailand in times of armed threat. The agreement is aimed at helping Thailand when Vietnamese troops attack from Cambodia.

2. TACTICS AND ORGANIZATION OF KHMER/LAOTIAN RESISTANCE GROUPS

RECORDED AND INDEXED BY THE BUREAU OF INTELLIGENCE
2 AUGUST 1985

Bekaert, Jacques. "Would You Buy a Used Car From Pol Pot?" Bangkok Post, 2 August 1985, p. 4.

The Khmer Rouge may have changed their name, embraced capitalism and free elections, proclaimed themselves good democrats, and praised religion but the same old suspicion remains, as summed up in the phrase "Would you buy a used car from Pol Pot?" The author points out, however, that whether one likes them or not, the Khmer Rouge remain major actors on the Cambodian stage and the time has come to learn more about them.

Beylau, Pierre. "Interview With Khmer People's National Liberation Front Leader Son Sann." Le Quotidien De Paris (Paris), 12 August 1985, p. 12 in JPRS-SEA-85-139, 13 September 1985, pp. 106-108.

Son Sann comments on the lack of Western aid to the non-Communist resistance in Cambodia and is pessimistic about the future. "Time is running out," he says. "Unless we have asserted ourselves as a credible force within two years, Cambodia will disappear." The dismantling of the bases on the border resulting from the Vietnamese offensive has forced the resistance to reorganize behind Vietnamese lines. There is now a need to win over the population, to conduct a veritable psychological war. Thailand, too, is at risk, he adds, and Thai units have been ordered to inflict "as many losses as possible" on any Vietnamese detachments making incursions across the border.

"Jungle Companions." Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), vol. 129, no. 32, 15 August 1985, p. 7. HC411.F18

Reports that Nuon Chea, the most shadowy and elusive of the Khmer Rouge leaders, is alive and well and living with Pol Pot in the Cambodian jungle. Chea, the titular number two of the Communist Party of Kampuchea, has not been seen since the overthrow of the Khmer Rouge regime in 1979.

Pichai, Chensuksawadi, "Once Bitten, Twice Shy." Bangkok Post, 3 August 1985, p. 4.

Recent comments by Prince Sihanouk and his son Prince Ranariddh are reported to be untimely and troublesome for their supporters. Prince Sihanouk issued another threat to quit the CGDK following a battlefield report from his son saying that the Khmer Rouge had killed 38 ANS fighters between February and June. Prince Ranariddh also hinted at quitting the coalition because of his frustration at the lack of cooperation between the two non-Communist resistance groups. The reporter suggests that the statements mean that ASEAN and the coalition itself must now work harder to counter expected Vietnamese moves exploiting news of problems within the resistance.

Quinn-Judge, Paul. "Knowing Thy Enemy." Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), vol. 128, no. 22, 6 June 1985, p. 16. HC411.F18

A series of incidents at Khao Yai, the largest known concentration of Khmer Rouge civilians, indicates that much of the population there is demoralized and disaffected with the movement. The incidents, involving

forced conscription of civilians, were believed to be motivated by the Khmer Rouge's need for porters to transport military supplies into Cambodia and a perceived need to warn backsliders. Just prior to the events described, several groups of civilians had tried to escape from Khmer Rouge camps.

Quinn-Judge, Paul. "Retiring But Not Fading." Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), vol. 129, no. 36, 12 September 1985, p. 34.

Despite Pol Pot's retirement, he will not be fading away. He will become head of the Higher Institute for National Defence, which is charged with "examining, researching, summing up, and disseminating experiences" in the military field. The author claims that the institute is reminiscent of the Marxist study group organized by the Vietnamese Communist Party when, for tactical reasons, it announced a spurious dissolution of the party in the late 1940s. If, indeed, Pol Pot's stepping down is merely cosmetic, then the author suggests it to be an unusually inept decision because Son Sen, Pol Pot's successor, has a reputation almost equal to that of Pol Pot and the Vietnamese are more interested in the elimination of the Pol Pot clique than Pol Pot alone.

Quinn-Judge, Paul. "The Super-Camp Risk." Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), vol. 129, no. 35, 5 September 1985, p. 16.

By the time the next dry season starts in Cambodia, the Thai-Cambodian border will have another major concentration of Cambodian civilians--a super-camp holding 120,000 people. The new camp could become a serious security problem because it is only a few kilometers from KPNLF military installations. There are fears that even a moderate degree of fighting along the border in coming months would be enough to panic the new settlements, which in turn could impair the KPNLF's modest military operations. A KPNLF spokesman stated that KPNLF fighters deep inside Cambodia have to know that their families in the border camps are safe or they will come running back to the border.

Quinn-Judge, Paul. "U.S. Considering Military Aid to Kampuchea Fighters." Christian Science Monitor (Boston), 26 August 1985, p. 1.

Reports that the Reagan administration, contrary to its public statements, is considering using part of its new aid package to non-Communist Cambodian resistance factions for "non-lethal" military purposes. Projects being considered are leadership training for guerrilla officers, updating and printing of a political warfare manual, provision of uniforms, and training of paramedics.

"Sihanouk Predicts Defeat for Khmers." Bangkok Post, 10 July 1985, p. 1.

Prince Norodom Sihanouk predicts Cambodia will become a province of Vietnam within 10 to 20 years. Referring to himself as a powerless "figurehead" to whom "nobody listens," he states that he will remain President of the CGDK only "with pessimism and without enthusiasm."

"Sihanoukists Penetrate Deeper into Kampuchea." Bangkok Post, 7 June 1985, p. 7.

The Sihanoukist (ANS) Army has been operating deeper inside Cambodia, ambushing Vietnamese troops on several occasions, particularly in Oddar Meanchey Province. The clashes occurred in the latter part of May.

"Why Did Pol Pot Step Down?" Asiaweek (Hong Kong), vol. 11, no. 37, 13 September 1985, p. 29. DS1.A715

Pol Pot's removal is seen as partially fulfilling the demand of Vietnam and its client government in Phnom Penh stipulating that the Pol Pot clique be eliminated before any political solution can be reached. The Khmer Rouge have made policy adjustments before. In the years since their ouster from power they have dropped their formal affiliation with Communism, approved a future free market economy and parliamentary democracy for Cambodia and replaced Pol Pot as overall leader with Khieu Samphan. Such moves have always been met with scepticism and the latest is no exception. Regardless of its credibility, however, it puts the onus back on Vietnam to take the next concessionary step.

Wiznitzer, Louis. "Sihanouk's Pet Project: Setting up Negotiations on Kampuchea." Christian Science Monitor (Boston), 1 October 1985, p. 12.

In an interview in Paris, Prince Sihanouk relates his pet project to be building support for a Paris-based international peace conference on Cambodia. Other tasks he has assigned himself are: persuading France to support his negotiations project, getting the United States more involved in backing the Cambodian resistance, and strengthening his own group's military power inside Cambodia. Commenting on the retirement of Pol Pot, he emphasizes that it is a trick aimed at improving the Khmer Rouge's image before the United Nations addresses the Cambodian problem in its 40th session.